



A PRACTICAL ESSAY ON ELOCUTION;
A CONCISE AND SYSTEMATIC COURSE OF OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
DELIVERY OF LANGUAGE:
WITH
PROPER EXAMPLES.
BY WILLIAM SCOTT.

Copies (Price 1s. 6d. each, fewed) may be had at Mr. ELLIOT'S shop, Parliament-Square, and at Mr. SCOTT'S house in the Trunk Clofe.
N. B. This Essay contains the substance of the Public Lectures on Elocution, delivered by the Author last Winter.

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LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
Whitehall, May 10. 1781.

BY Captain Reid, of his Majesty's ship Galatea, which failed from Charlestown the 30th of March, dispatches were this day received by Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lord Rawdon, and Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, of which the following are extracts and copies:
Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, Commandant of Charlestown, South Carolina, dated Charlestown, March 24.

BY the inclosed letter to the Commander in Chief, your Lordship will see with what astonishing rapidity the army under Lord Cornwallis advanced through North Carolina, and penetrated to the remotest extremities of that province, on the banks of the Dan. The greater part of these accounts, I have now the honour to inform your Lordship, are verified by dispatches of the 21st ult. 5th and 8th instant, this day received from Earl Cornwallis, through Lord Rawdon, and which enable me to communicate to your Lordship the further operations and successes of his Majesty's arms in these parts.

Lord Cornwallis's unremitting exertions were such, as precluded General Greene's being joined by any considerable body of the militia, and forced him, for a while, to retire into Virginia, where his army has gained some small reinforcements.

Having accomplished this, Lord Cornwallis moved to Hillsborough, in order to erect the royal standard there, refresh his troops, greatly fatigued by uncommon marches, and afford such support to the distressed friends of Government, as might enable them to make head, and maintain the King's cause against their enemies.

To frustrate objects so essential, called naturally for every effort from Gen. Green, who therefore re-crossed the Dan, and, by his light corps, attempted to hinder the assembling of our friends between Deep and Haw Rivers; but, in this endeavour, they were impeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, who, on the 2d instant, fell in with a considerable body of those troops, of which ninety were killed in the field, and many others in the pursuit; and, I am truly happy to add, with scarcely any loss on our side.

At this time General Green, with his army, was in those parts of Guilford county, south of Reedy-Fork, when Lord Cornwallis found it necessary to cross Haw River, in order to protect the loyalists, whom Green, by his station strove to check; but on a corps of six hundred of his militia being forced by Lord Cornwallis to retire with precipitation, General Green marched without delay for the Iron Works on Trouble-some Creek, which being to the northward, as your Lordship knows of Reedy Fork, on which the King's army was moving, indicates, either the view of meeting his reinforcements, or an intention of retiring a second time into Virginia. However, Lord Cornwallis has, at present, no design, as I apprehend from his letters, of pursuing him on that route, as his army is in the greatest want of the supplies which have been long waiting for it in Cape Fear River, and which he will receive on his communicating with Crafs-Creek, which he means to do, after passing through Guilford county, and favouring in his way the exertions of our friends to free themselves from their late oppressions and persecutions.

By his Lordship's letters, I learn, reinforcements from Pennsylvania and Virginia are daily expected by the Rebel army; and I must further beg leave to inform your Lordship of the exertions of the enemy to raise a force in this province; either, as I apprehend, with a view to distress us, by frequent interruption of the communications, or on a more enlarged idea, if greatly successful, of drawing back Lord Cornwallis's attention to the more immediate protection of South Carolina.

March 27, 1781.
THUS far, my Lord, had I proceeded, previous to the accounts of the victory at Guilford being received here: These will be communicated by Lord Rawdon, and I can only congratulate your Lordship on so fortunate an event; however, I conceive it necessary still to forward this dispatch, not only as it contains matters essential, though extra from this, but also a detail of the circumstances which led to so handsome an issue: And as Lord Rawdon has not yet sent a duplicate of his dispatch, I do myself the honour, herewith, to transmit a copy of Lord Cornwallis's account of the action, by each of the two men of war that have charge of the conveyance, in order, as much as possible, to secure your Lordship's receiving early these interesting and pleasing advices.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour to Sir Henry Clinton.

S I R,
IN my letter of the 24th ult. I had the honour to communicate to your Excellency the situation of the Congarees, and of its being invested by a force under Colonel Sumpter. I have now the honour to inform you, that by the good conduct of Major Maxwell, of the Prince of Wales's regiment, the rebels were repulsed in their attempts on that post. They next turned their views to Thompson's, and were there likewise defeated with some loss. Sumpter then reconnoitred Nelson's; but finding it too strong, passed the Santee five miles above that, where he was opposed by some Provincial Light Infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Watson, and obliged to retreat, with the loss of 18 killed, a few taken, and many horses.

This action was brought on by Sumpter's having surrounded Lieutenant Cooper, with a small party of the light infantry; on which occasion Colonel Watson mentions, with high applause, the meritorious conduct and gallant resistance of that officer, and which I therefore think it my duty to communicate to your Excellency.

Having yesterday received by an officer, who has been long a prisoner of war at Hillsborough, accounts of Lord Cornwallis's rapid advances into North Carolina; and wishing, as they seem to me essential, to give your Excellency the earliest information of them, I have dispatched for this purpose the Sandwich packet, which was retaken in the Chesapeake, and is now fit for sea.

On the 10th of last month, it appears General Greene retired, on the approach of Lord Cornwallis, from Guilford Court-House, where, it is said, he had been previously joined by the corps under General Morgan.

On the evening of the 12th he had reached the length of Moore's plantation, on Country Line Creek, 15 miles from the Dan, and 30 to the northward of Hillsborough; this he quitted the succeeding day, when the same ground was taken up by the King's army.

On the 12th I learn General Greene had sent an express to a Colonel Gubby, the rebel commander at Hillsborough, ordering him to forward to the army the baggage of the Maryland line, particularly shoes, of which they were in the utmost want: This was followed by another express that evening, directing the same to meet him at Taylor's Ferry, (on the Roanoke) as he was so closely pursued and harassed by Lord Cornwallis, as to be unable to meet it elsewhere.

In this last express General Greene signified to Colonel Gubby, that it had been his intentions to have passed the Dan river at Dixon's Ferry; but the close pressure of Lord Cornwallis had obliged him to change this route, and take that of Boyd's, where he was in hopes of finding the river fordable.

At this time a belief was current at Hillsborough and in the country, that Lord Cornwallis had detached a corps on the other side of the Dan, somewhere near the lower Sawra Town, to intercept the passage of the rebels, either over that river or the Roanoke.

And it is further confidently asserted, that for two or three days the armies were so near each other, that frequent skirmishes passed between the rear-guard of Greene's and the advanced of Lord Cornwallis's.

As these particulars may essentially affect the corps under General Arnold, I have requested a vessel should be sent without delay to the Chesapeake, and by her shall transmit to that officer a copy of this letter to your Excellency, as I am apprehensive least his situation in Portsmouth should stop other channels of information.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

N. BALFOUR.
Copy of a letter from Lord Rawdon to Lord George Germaine, dated Camden, South Carolina, March 23, 1781.

MY LORD,
AN express, dispatched by Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis, arrived here this day with the letter which I have the honour to inclose. I have endeavoured to collect from the messenger (a guide who has been long attendant on the army) such additional circumstances of this very important victory as I conceived might be in any degree satisfactory to your Lordship. He cannot, however, ascertain the loss on either part, further than that ours bore but a small proportion, especially in point of slain, to that of the enemy. He mentions, that Brigadier-General O'Hara, Colonel Webster, Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, and Lord Dunblair, are among the wounded, but none of them in any danger. Lord Cornwallis most happily escaped unhurt, although his Lordship had two horses shot under him

in the action. The dispersion of the enemy's army was complete, and the slaughter very considerable.

Your Lordship may probably expect, that, as circumstances have allowed me the honour of writing to you, I should not neglect to mention the state of affairs in the district which Lord Cornwallis has committed to my charge. Some daring but ill-supported efforts have been made by Generals Sumpter and Marion to excite insurrection in this province. They have failed in every attempt, and have been repeatedly routed by our detachments; but as every man in both their corps is mounted, (part being armed with swords as cavalry, and part with firelocks) they quickly re-assemble. The difficulty of getting proper appointments in Charlestown, and the labour of transporting them through such a distant and precarious communication, have prevented my being able to establish a cavalry sufficiently numerous to cope of themselves with the force of either Sumpter or Marion. As the enemy have no baggage, our infantry can rarely get up to them, and can never force them to a decisive contest in a country penetrable in every part. As yet, therefore, we have not been able to crush these invaders. Their enterprises, however, though very troublesome, are not very serious; and as their prospects of support must now abandon them, I hope that this petty warfare may soon expire of itself.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, with great respect,
Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,
RAWDON.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to Lord Rawdon.

Camp at Guilford, March 17. 1781.

MY DEAR LORD,
GENERAL GREENE having been very considerably reinforced from Virginia, by eighteen months men and militia, and having collected all the militia of this province, advanced with an army of about five or six thousand men, and four six-pounders, to this place. I attacked him on the 15th, and, after a very sharp action, routed his army, and took his cannon. The great fatigue of the troops, the number of the wounded, and the want of provisions, prevented our pursuing them beyond the Reedy Fork. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart and Captain Goodrich of the guards, Lieutenant Robinson of the 23d, Ensign Talbot of the 33d, Ensign Grant of the 71st, and Lieutenant O'Hara of the artillery, are killed; Captain Schutz of the guards is mortally wounded; no other officer in any danger. I shall send my Aid-de-Camp, Captain Broderick, as soon as possible, to England, with the particulars; in the mean time I beg you will transmit the contents of this note thither, and to the Commander in Chief.

Your's, my dear Lord, most affectionately,
CORNWALLIS.

Admiralty-Office, May 10. 1781.

CAPTAIN REID, of the Galatea frigate, arrived on the 3d of May at Kinsale, from Charlestown, Carolina, which place she left on the 30th of March, and brings a letter from Captain Barkley, of the Blonde, to Mr Stephens, of which the following is a copy:

By **AUTHORITY.**

Charlestown, March 26. 1781.

DISPATCHES from Lord Cornwallis, dated Guilford, March 17. 1781, give the fullest authority for informing the public, that General Greene having been considerably reinforced, and his army amounting to near 6000 men, he was induced to advance with four six-pounders after Lord Cornwallis to Guilford; when his Lordship having drawn him thus far, on the 15th instant attacked the rebel army, and, after a sharp engagement, totally routed it, and took all their cannon, pursuing the flying remains to Reedy-Fork.

On this occasion, Lieut. Col. Stuart and Capt. Goodrich of the guards, Lieut. O'Hara of the royal artillery, Lieut. Robinson of the 23d, Ensign Talbot of the 33d, and Ensign Grant of the 71st, were killed, and Captain Schutz of the guards mortally wounded, but no other officer dangerously.

Thus far we are sanctioned by the dispatches, which being written on the field, contain not so many particulars as we may look for in those shortly expected; but the reports which accompany these, mention General Greene's being wounded, and the enemy having lost 2000 men in this defeat; and also that Brigadier-General O'Hara, Col. Webster, and Lieut. Col. Tarleton, were slightly wounded.

In consequence of so signal a success, numbers of the continentals, as well as militia, are daily joining the King's forces, and claiming their protection.

(C O P Y.)

S I R, *Blonde, Charlestown, March 27. 1781.*
CONTRARY winds, and bad weather, prevented the Galatea, with her convoy, passing Charlestown Bar until this day.

Their not failing sooner has enabled me to congratulate their Lordships on the extraordinary success of the British troops under the command of Earl Cornwallis.

There are no particulars arrived here as yet, but that contained in the printed paper, I inclose for their Lordships perusal. One of his Lordship's Aid-de-Camps is expected here every hour. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
AND. BARKLEY.

Philip Stephens, Esq; &c. &c.

Admiralty-Office, May 1. 1781.

CAPTAIN PURVIS, of the Duc de Chartres, a prize taken by the Squadron under the command of Vice Admiral Darby, arrived last night with dispatches from the Vice-Admiral, dated off Cape Spartel the 11th of April, giving an account of his being then steering for Gibraltar, with a fair wind, and with his whole convoy, for the relief of that garrison, except one collier, which had parted company with him. The Vice-Admiral not finding any Spanish fleet off Cape St Vincent, or between that Cape and the Straits Mouth, concluded that they had retired into the harbour of Cadiz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 12.
AT the Court at St James's, the 9th of May, 1781.
P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.
HIS Majesty having been pleased to appoint Thomas Shirley, Esq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America, he this day in Council took the oaths appointed to be taken by the Governors of his Majesty's plantations.

St James's, May 12.

The King has been pleased to order a Conge d'Elire to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, for electing a Bishop of that See, void by the death of Doctor John Thomas, late Bishop thereof; and likewise a letter, recommending the Right Reverend Father in God Brownlow, now Bishop of Worcester, to be elected, by the said Dean and Chapter, Bishop of the said See of Winchester.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, May 11.

The Aurora man of war has carried into Penzance a French privateer of 18 guns, with ransom bills on board, to the amount of 11,000l. which the tools off the Land's End.

The Prince's Royal, Kerr, from Bencoolen, is arrived at St Helena; she sailed from Bencoolen the 24th of October, 1780; arrived at the Cape Decemb 19; sailed from thence the 25th, and arrived at St Helena the 9th January, and was left there the 25th. From the date of her departure from Bencoolen, until her arrival at St Helena, she saw no ship of whatever nation, except the Nymph sloop of war, coming with dispatches to the Cape, from Madras, and the Portuguese ship which has brought tidings of her arrival at St Helena.

The Ada mant, Wyatt, and St Laurence, Edwards, from London for Halifax, were spoke with, all well, on the 18th of March, in Lon. 19. 40—Lat. 49. 12. Wind N. N. E.

The Fladria, Nieuwminster, from Grenada, is taken by the Retaliation privateer, Capt. Coles, of London, and carried into Mountbay.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, 28 April. The Dutch ship Neptune, Captain Hanama, is this day arrived here from Grenada, with 500 hhds. of sugar, cotton, &c. bound to Amsterdam, but having met the Duchess P. privateer, of St Maloes, at the entrance of the Channel, agreed with the Captain to pay him 60,000 livres for conveying him to this port.

The Galatea man of war, from Charlestown, is arrived at Kinfale; she sailed the 30th of March.

The Margritha Charlotte, Hane, from the Isle of Man, is arrived at Naples, after being detained at Tangiers four days by the Spaniards.

Falmouth 7. Arrived a French schooner with coals, &c. taken by the Kidnap privateer, Captain Brockbank. Also arrived the Lark, Plane, and Hawke, Nichols, who engaged a French privateer of 26 twelve-pounders; the Lark had one man killed, and two wounded.

The America, —, from Exon to Ostend, filled with water near Topsham.

Cork 2. The Ann and Elizabeth, Fowler, arrived here from Penzance, sailed in company with 9 sail, under convoy of the Hound man of war the 25th of February, and on the 5th of March, lat. 25. 25. lon. 85. 33. saw 31 sail, which they supposed were Don Galvez's fleet, from the Havana, bound to Penzance. There were 400 British troops, and 300 Waldeckers, in good spirits, at Penzance, under the command of Governor Campbell.

Portsmouth 10th. The Fortune frigate has hoisted a signal for convey for the West-Indies, and will sail in a day or two. The Recovery of 32 guns, late the Minerva, came out of dock yesterday, and got her masts in.

The Manifesto privateer, Captain Frazer, is taken by the Le Gros, French privateer, of 22 six-pounders, and 134 men, and carried into Cherbourg.

The Ranger, Wright, from Clyde to the West-Indies, is taken by an American privateer.

The Commerce, Sydes, from London to New-York, is put into Penzance in distress.

HOUSE OF PEERS, Friday, May 11.

This day, the Corn Bill was read a second time in the House of Peers, and committed for Monday next.

Counsel were again called to the bar, to be heard on the several claims to the office of Lord Great Chamberlain.

Mr Dunning spoke on behalf of Lady Willoughby of Eresby, and Mr Macdonald for the Duke of Ancester.

Mr Kenyon was afterwards heard, by way of reply, for Lord Percy; and, having concluded,

Mr Maddox made a short reply for the Duchess of Atholl; after which the counsel was ordered to withdraw.

Earl Mansfield then rose up; and, after a short introductory speech, moved the following question to be put to the Judges:

"Whether the right of Lord Percy, to the office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, supposing his pedigree and case to be as stated by his counsel, is barred by the statute of limitations?"

His Lordship said the same question would go as to the right of the Duchess of Atholl.

The Judges desiring time to consider the question, they were directed to give their opinions thereupon on Wednesday next.

The very important office of Lord High Chamberlain of England, is well worthy of a contest between the present great personages who put in their respective claims to it; for the emoluments are equal to the honours of it. The Lord Chamberlain has certain fees from every Peer on his creation, as well as from every Bishop, on his doing homage to the King: He issues orders for preparing Westminster-hall for the trial of Peers, &c. At a coronation he dresses the Monarch, carries the sword, coss, and glove, &c. and is handsomely rewarded for this piece of ceremony. Anciently, the Kings of England used to have their Chamberlains sleep at their beds feet when their Queens were absent.

The Lord Chamberlain who presided in King William's time, was, at the same time, Lord Treasurer, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; he had the care of the King's money, the care of his palace, a rebellious people to govern, and, as a Peer, causes to try in the last resort, and was obliged to vote in the most alarming national calamities. This weighty task was vested in the distinguished talents of the great Duke of Shrewsbury.

A petition was presented from Colonel Twisleton, praying that a bill might be appointed for taking into consideration his petition relative to the claim of the title of Lord Saye and Sele; the same was read, and ordered to be heard on the 28th instant, and the usual notice to be given to his Majesty's Attorney General.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, May 11.

This day, the House of Commons met at three o'clock, and transacted a variety of miscellaneous business.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland moved, that the Marquis of Graham be added to the Secret Committee, appointed to examine into the present troubles of the Carnatic. His Lordship prefaced his motion with some very high encomiums on the noble Marquis, and said, the person he was going to name, he was very sure, would meet with the approbation of both sides of the House.

Mr Baker did not mean to object at all to the nomination, but only desired to know, if there were any precedents for the motion.

The Clerk of the House thereupon referred to two instances, in persons had been added to Secret Committees.

A motion was then put, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr Ord then reported the resolutions of the Committee of the preceding day, and the House unanimously agreed to the first reading of the following bills; and they were read accordingly:

A bill for enforcing the payment of monies received by the Receivers General of the Land-tax.

A bill for setting out of the hands of certain persons, therein named, such balances as remained in their hands due to the public, and for indemnifying them in so doing.

A bill for extending the Commission of Account for one year longer.

Col. Barre gave notice, That when the last-mentioned bill came before the House again, he would move, that an instruction should be given to the Committee for leaving out the names of the present Commissioners, and inserting in their stead so many Members of Parliament.

The House then went into a Committee on the servants tax bill, when Sir Grey Cooper proposed two clauses should be inserted; the one, that no actions should be commenced but within six months; the other, that no action whatever be commenced before three-and-twenty days notice. Both clauses were accordingly approved of, and inserted.

Sir Philip Jennings Clarke gave notice, that he would, on Monday next, move for leave to bring in a bill for taxing all placemen and pensioners.

The Solicitor-General then moved the second reading of the bill for the better regulation of the Lord's day, which was opposed by Mr Turner and Mr Alderman Sawbridge, and supported by Sir William Dolben. The question being put, and pronounced to be in the affirmative, Mr Turner demanded a division, when he, with Mr Alderman Sawbridge, were the only members that appeared against the motion. It was, therefore, committed for Monday next.

A petition was then read in behalf of the proprietors of Carlisle-House, praying that the Promenades given there might be exempted from the bill; and also that they might be heard by counsel at the bar. The petition, however, was rejected without a division.

Lord Mahon then moved the second reading of the bill for allowing a greater alloy than at present used in the working up of gold. The bill was read accordingly, and referred to a Committee of the whole House, in which it is expected to meet with a violent opposition.

The Plymouth dock bill was presented, and read a first time.

The bill for erecting certain buildings adjoining to the Bank, was read a second time, and committed.

The Committee on the life of Man bill, was, upon motion, put off till Friday next.

The verdigrease bill was reported, and ordered to be ingrossed.

An account was ordered to be laid before the House, of the raw furs imported into all England from the West India islands, for the last twelve years.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

This day came on an argument before the Court of King's Bench, a matter of great importance to the mercantile gentlemen concerned in shipping. It was a special case stated for the opinion of the Court, upon an action in the case in which Robert Corau, master of a private ship of war belonging to French owners at Bologne, was the plaintiff, and Mr John Blackburne was the defendant. The case stated was in substance this: That upon the 6th of June 1780, the plaintiff, commanding a French privateer, called the Princess Robecque, captured the defendant's ship, called the Dolly, commanded by Mr Tho. Finchet, in her passage from Lynn to Liverpool, laden with corn, about the heights of Edinburgh, and ransomed her for 1300l. and took the mate, John Butler, as hostage. That the Dolly proceeded and arrived at the port of her destination. Upon the 16th of June the Robecque herself was taken by two English frigates off Yarmouth, and brought to England, with the hostage on board. That, at the time of the capture of the Robecque, the ransom bill was also on board, but was not delivered up to the captors, nor ever possessed by them. That the ransom bill contained the following clause, viz. "It is expressly covenanted and agreed, that I the said Thomas Finchet, do bind and oblige myself, and engage my vessel and cargo to pay or cause to be paid to the owners of the said privateer, the full amount of the said ransom, should the said hostage happen to die or desert, or that the said privateer should perish, or should be taken with the hostage on board; without which condition the Captain of the said privateer would not have consented to the above ransom, which, in all cases whatsoever, shall be well and truly paid."

It was argued for the plaintiff, that this clause made the contract binding in all events, and took it out of the general law of nations respecting recaptures, viz. that when recaptured out of the enemy's dominions, the hostage and cargo is liberated from ransom. It was also argued, that as the bill of ransom was not delivered to the captors, it remained the property of the plaintiff, and entitled him to the 1300l.

For the defendant it was insisted, that the general law of nations was, that the recaptors were entitled to a salvage of one eighth, where the hostage and ransom bill were on board when taken, and that the plaintiff could not set up a claim for the whole loss, being quite incompatible. Also, that the plaintiff could not entitle himself by a concealment and a fraud, by secreting the bill when it in fact is on board with the hostage. That if the hostage was freed (as clearly in law was the case) then that the ransom was also. That the hostage and ransom bill were only substituted in the place of the ship and cargo, and was to be considered as if the prize had been in company with the privateer when captured; and also, that the clause in the bill was in fraud of the general law of nations, in the case of ransom and recapture, and particularly so, as it was to affect the interest of the recaptors, and deprive them of the salvage.

Lord Mansfield was of opinion, that the clause in the ransom bill was binding between the parties, and the plaintiff entitled to recover, even in case the bill of ransom had been delivered up to, and in the possession of the captors; and, upon the other ground, he was also of opinion he should recover, viz. that the bill was never in the possession of the captors—Mr Justice Buller said, it was enough for this case that the captors never possessed the bill, and would not give any opinion on the other point.

From the London Papers, May 12.

Elzincur, April 21. They write from Bergen, that three Scotch privateers were just arrived there; a few days before, three others had sailed from thence. There are six English frigates now cruising off the Isles of Shetland, and the north seas swarm with English privateers, whereas only two French privateers were seen there all the last year. We apprehend, that a great number of English privateers have fixed upon these seas for their cruizes; and it is to be feared, that unless some men of war are sent to drive them away, they will be very troublesome to trade, as they pillage every ship they meet.

Amsterdam, May 3. Letters received from Bourdeaux, Nantz, Bayonne, and Bilbao, inform us, that the convoy from Martinico to St. Domingo, consisting of 43 ships escorted by a frigate, having learned by a neutral vessel, that several English ships of war cruized off that port, had taken the resolution to hoist sail for St. Louis, where it arrived safe, and waited for a stronger escort.

From GAINES'S NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

New York, April 2. On Tuesday night last Capt. Beckwith, with a party of the 37th regiment, went to Elizabeth-Town, where they completely surprised the guard, that the centry at the door had only time to throw down his arms and run away: Finding the rebels dispersed in the houses, he immediately went to their alarm post, where, by beating to arms, he drew a Lieutenant and many of his soldiers to him whom he made prisoners.

After searching the town and taking such people as he thought proper, he returned to Staten-Island, having one man killed on the expedition.

A party of the rebels came down to the town of Bergen last Friday, and plundered the inhabitants of that place of considerable property.

We are well assured that the day after the account of the taking of St. Eustatia by Sir George Brydges Rodney arrived at Philadelphia, every sort of European goods there were raised more than 100 per cent.

L O N D O N.

Admiralty Office, May 11. 1781.

Extract of a letter from Captain Collins, Commander of his Majesty's ship Aurora, to Mr Stephens, dated Mount's Bay May 7. 1781.

"Please to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, being off the Land's End, the 3d instant, I fell in with, and, after a chase of fourteen hours, took le Comte de Guichen lugger privateer, belonging to Morlaix, of 16 guns,

10 caronades and swivels, and 80 men. This vessel was some time ago called the Black Prince, then cutter rigged, and commanded first by Luke Ryan, and afterwards by one Maccorty, and is the same that did so much mischief on this coast last year."

This morning some dispatches were received at Lord Geo. Germaine's office from Virginia, which are dated the 4th of April, and contain a confirmation of Lord Cornwallis's defeating General Green.

It is evident from our accounts of the last action in America, that the capture of Charlestown deprived the Americans of almost the whole of their cannon and stores. Though Green's army was of sufficient force to stand a severe conflict with Lord Cornwallis, he was not able to collect more than four pieces of cannon; and now that they cannot have recourse to St. Eustatia to supply their various wants, we may suppose they will not again assemble in force to oppose his Lordship without being exposed to immense hardships. It is difficult to say whether the oppression of the Congress, or the severities of military service, be the greatest evil; and unless Monf. de Grasse gets to America time enough to rekindle the flame of rebellion by presenting some new unsubstantial vision, perhaps our deluded brethren may listen to the proffered invitation of the mother country, and put an end to the direful calamities of this unnatural war.

The war in America never wore a more favourable complexion than at present. From such repeated successes the supreme Congress may be obliged within a short time to change the place of their meeting somewhat more to the northward.

The Roanoke, near which the late battle was fought between Lord Cornwallis and General Green, is in North Carolina. Its source lies in the Appalachian mountains in Virginia; after a course of several leagues, it falls into the Atlantic, forming a narrow Bay, called Albemarle Sound; it has a bar at the mouth, which prevents its being navigated by other than small craft, on which account the commerce of the province is chiefly carried on by James River.

The Dan is a large arm or branch of the Roanoke, which runs into Orange county, and from whence there are several smaller rivers and creeks, with which the internal part of North Carolina is almost everywhere intersected.

The Hawe River is the uppermost branch of the North West Cape Fear River; an innumerable variety of streams fall into it, which are mostly fordable, except in the rainy seasons. The town of Hillsborough lies at an equal distance between this and the River Dan.

The distance between the place of this last action, and that between Lord Cornwallis and General Gates, is 127 miles.

The New-York papers of the 2d of April say, that three of the French squadron returned to Rhode-Island dismasted: if that intelligence is true, and nothing is more likely, from what happened to the frigate detached after them by Admiral Arbuthnot, it is not probable that they can be refitted in less than six months, for though Piscataqua is not very distant for their supply, yet it will be a less arduous business to procure new masts from Europe, unless our American cruisers are very remiss.

A letter from Paris, dated May 2, says, "Yesterday as the King was going a-hunting, an express arrived at Marly with dispatches of such importance, as prevented his Majesty from taking that diversion. A cabinet-council was immediately summoned, which sat for three hours, at the breaking up of which expresses were immediately dispatched for the Hague and Madrid."

From Versailles we have an account, that the Dutch Minister has acquainted the court in form, that their High Mightinesses the States-General do not propose to join their fleet with that of France and Spain, having barely sufficient to protect their coasts and grant convoys.

A letter from the Hague, dated May 2, says, "A French ship is put into Flushing, laden with provisions for a fleet of French men of war, which is expected soon to arrive in the Texel. This ship demanded an exemption from the Custom-House duties; which the Admiralty of Zealand hath granted."

The squadron which lately sailed from Brest for the East-Indies, was at the particular request of the Dutch, whose possessions they are intended to protect; and for the expenses of which the French are to be reimbursed.

The Amsterdam Gazette of the 24th ult. gives an account, that by the interference of the King of Prussia, a valuable English ship, which had been captured near the coasts of his dominions, by a Dutch cruiser, had been restored to the English, his Prussian Majesty being determined to observe the strictest neutrality with the belligerent powers.

Several of the ships which are arrived at Kinfale, from Charlestown, are laden with prize tobacco.

The Prince of Wales's bill last year, for the article of buckles and trinkets, amounted to upwards of 1800l.

Lord George Gordon certainly comes into Parliament next Session. There are two or three burghs waiting his choice on this side the Tweed, should he fail in Scotland.

The three General Officers appointed to enquire into the conduct of Governor Morris, on the loss of the island of St. Vincent, have made their report to his Majesty, "That the Governor's conduct was not only irreproachable, but meritorious." They further recommended, that another Officer be tried by a General Court-Martial.

Extract of a letter from Madras, Nov. 12.

"The Pettah of Arcot was taken by storm on the 1st. The fort, being in a very bad state, capitulated; the next day they were allowed to march out with all the honours of war, and as they might meet with molestation on their way to Madras, a body of Hyder Ali's light horse escorted them safe to the Presidency. Captains Prendergraft, Dupont, and Montgomery, with nine subalterns, and one hundred Europeans, arrived in the 7th from Arcot. Poor Prendergraft has lost his left arm by a gingle ball."

Extract of a letter from Brest, April 16.

"M. de la Motte Piquet's Squadron sailed this day, noon, with wind. It is composed of the following ships of the line, viz. the L'Invincible, of 100 guns, M. de la Motte Piquet, Commodore, and M. de la Voyrie Captain; Le Beinaime, of 74; L'Actif, of 74; Le Haron, L'Alexandre, and Le Lion, of 64; the frigates La Sibille and La Nereide, of 32; and the sloops Le Chasseur and Levrette, of 16 guns each."

Extract of a letter from Cowes, May 9.

"This morning a frigate came into our Roads, and hoisted a signal for the ships bound to the West Indies to prepare for sailing. If the wind should continue fair, we expect that the fleet from Portsmouth will sail to-morrow. We have been quite clear of French privateers for some time. Wind N. E. blows hard."

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Extra of a letter from Portsmouth, May 10.

"The Court Martial on Captain Graves closed yesterday, when the Court judged him highly blameable for his conduct, and dismissed him from the command of his Majesty's ship Danae."

Extra of a letter from Gosport, May 11.

"The West India fleet, under convoy of the Ranger frigate of 32 guns, will sail this day if the wind permits. Also the Quebec fleet, under convoy of the Dreadful frigate of 32 guns, Brane of 32, and Fairy sloop; and the Newfoundland fleet, under convoy of the Maidstone of 28 guns, and Surprise of 28 guns."

"The Hannibal, of 50 guns, is to go 300 leagues with the above fleets, and then to return to Spithead."

"His Majesty's ship Portland will go out of the harbour this day."

"The wind coming to the west, the grand fleet is expected soon at Spithead."

The Hero, Captain Christian, from London, a missing ship, with a cargo valued at 30,000 l. is safe arrived at Savannah, in Georgia.

By the most authentic official information from the East-Indies, it appears, that the affair (as mentioned in the papers of yesterday) said to have happened at the Company's settlements of Vizagapatam, is greatly magnified, or, at least, erroneously represented; that an insurrection of the Seapoys is not denied, which was very expeditiously suppressed, and the ring-leaders executed; nor had the insurgents time to rob or pillage the place, nor did they commence their enterprise, as is there so spuriously set forth.

EDINBURGH.

Extra of a letter from London, May 12.

"Notwithstanding almost all our papers have announced the safe arrival of the rich fleet from St Eustatia, I am sorry to inform you, that there was no manner of foundation whatever for such report. You will probably have a visit of them before us, as Government expect them to come north about."

"Great Britain, which has not only so often withstood the attacks of the most powerful enemies, but brought them, through a glorious war, to supplicate for peace, looks forward once again to that happy period, when the sovereignty of the sea, and the right of empire, will be as much her own as ever. The late victory obtained over his Majesty's rebellious subjects in America, is considered as a *chef d'œuvre* of the kind, and as an event the most likely, of any one that has happened during the war, to bring about the much-wished for peace and order throughout America, especially if we consider, as we must do, that Lord Cornwallis, from the assistance given him by the well-affected people there, will be enabled to follow up his late good fortune to effect."

"While the success of his Majesty's arms are thus displayed in America, his other enemies are, in every part of the world, becoming every day more and more sensible of the prowess of his fleets and armies. The Spaniards have not only suffered Admiral Darby to throw into Gibraltar the intended relief, but have meanly and dastardly skulked away with their formidable fleet, that was to have blockaded that garrison against the utmost naval force that could have been sent out against them. Great Britain, however, has effectually convinced Spain of the vanity and emptiness of her menace; and though she has not had an opportunity of chastising her insolence, the extreme and universal ridicule her conduct has thrown upon her, may well be viewed as equal to a defeat in the eyes of those surrounding powers who, with different feelings, are spectators of the belligerent states, and their respective operations. Nor has France any thing to boast of, with all that spirit of gaudonade that characterizes her, with respect to her war against Great Britain. In after periods, the present history of that country will hardly exhibit one bright page to save the honour and glory of the Grand Monarque. In America, the rebels have profited but little from the connection they have formed with her; and, in the West Indies, where the naval power of France was to have swept away the whole of our islands, they are reduced to the very last degree of humbleness; to mention nothing of the utter incapacity they have betrayed of assisting the States-General, after having so villainously duped them into a war."

"In the several provinces of Holland, and particularly in Amsterdam, all trade seems to be at a stand; and every day fresh bankruptcies are expected to follow those that have already happened. The fact is, the Dutch are heartily sick of a war for which they were totally unprepared, and for the carrying on of which, it is a well-known truth, they will have neither men nor ships for many months to come. The capture of St Eustatia by Sir George Rodney, severely as it has been felt, even gives way, and is in a manner forgotten in the fear they have for their possessions at the Cape of Good Hope, which there is no doubt will fall into the hands of Governor Johnstone, upon his arrival there with the naval force sent against it."

"The East Indies is the only part of the world in which Great Britain has not been superior to her enemies; and even there, accident alone has given them a momentary advantage over her, which will be done away, in all human probability, in the course of a few months, now that Sir Eyre Coote has taken the command of the army upon the Madras establishment, with a very considerable reinforcement of troops, and supply of treasure from the presidency of Bengal. Another consideration is, that when once we have got the better of Hyder Ally, there is not the least doubt but that we shall be enabled to make the best use of it, the Secret Committee here, in which the Lord Advocate of Scotland has particularly distinguished himself, being determined to go thoroughly into the course of the war in the Carnatic, and to take such steps as may bid fair to drive Hyder entirely from it, and prevent his future incursions into that part of India."

"Notwithstanding the various reports lately circulated, Sir Joseph Yorke has not yet set out on his intended embassy to the Court of Vienna, where the Dutch are employing every engine in their power to bring about a peace between them and Great Britain."

"It is said, a treaty of marriage is on foot between the Right Honourable Lord Loughborough, and the Honourable Lady Lytleton; Dowager of George Lord Lytleton, father of the late Lord of that title; and that his Lordship will soon after be raised to the dignity of an Earl and Viscount of Great Britain, with remainder to his male issue by the said lady."

We are informed, from pretty good authority, that the Dutch have taken off the prohibition lately passed regarding the exportation of flax from that country to neutral ports. This may prove a means, through the channel of these ports, of procuring a supply for our manufacturers here."

A few days ago, died the Rev. Mr Robert Lumfden, minister of Newmachar.

We learn from Monymusk, that Monday last the 7th inst. being the birth-day of Archibald Grant, Esq; of Monymusk, who then completed the 21st year of his age, was observed by the people of that place with every demonstration of respect, viz. by an entertainment suitable to the occasion, several volleys of small arms, ringing of bells, bonfires, &c.

We are happy to observe, for the honour of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Aberdeen, an advertisement in the Journal published there on Monday last, from Don Ambrosio Alvarez, the Spanish Captain, and the other Spanish prisoners there, earnestly thanking the inhabitants for their singular attention and humanity. The Captain, in the same advertisement, pledges his honour, that he will publicly notify the same in the newspapers of Spain on his return.

As we were not favoured with the following important article of intelligence till after several of our last Monday's papers were cast off at press, we think it necessary to repeat it this night, for the information of such of our readers as were served with the first impression:

"A letter from the Mayor of Newcastle to the Lord Provost, dated May 12. gives advice, that a ship arrived there that morning, the master of which was at Amsterdam the 5th inst. and learned from report, as well as from the public papers, that fourteen ships of war had, a day or two before that time, sailed out of the Texel, supposed to be destined for the West, to intercept an English convoy with a fleet of transports. From other circumstances, mentioned in this letter, improper to be given the Public, it is apprehended these ships are gone to intercept the Baltic trade."

In consequence of the above intelligence from the Mayor of Newcastle, the Lord Provost, Monday night, sent a letter to Captain Macbride, senior commander of his Majesty's ships in Leith Roads, acquainting him with every information he had received.

It now appears, that it was the Oughton tender, arrived yesterday in Leith Roads, which gave chase to the Aberdeen smack, and occasioned the great alarm among the merchants of that place, as stated in our last.

Extra of a letter from Aberdeen, May 12.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here this day by the Right Honourable Lord Braxfield; but there being no business to come before the Court at this place, it was adjourned till Monday forenoon, and thereafter is to adjourn till Thursday morning, the last day of the ayre at this place, which ends the northern circuit."

Extra of a letter from Cork, May 7.

"Last Friday and Saturday, arrived at Cove his Majesty's ships Pandora, Captain Inglis, and Æolus, Captain Keppel, bound for Quebec."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

VERSE is not essential to poetry; and Poets have a right to narrate fictitious as matters of fact. This being premised, I add my motto, viz.

"Jovem tonantem celo credimus regnare."

And now I attempt my fiction.

THE Caliph Aaron Alrafchid, besides sundry illustrious qualities, was both learned and witty. The wife and the good regarded the conversation of his courtiers as a most elegant delight. His subjects, during his long and happy reign, were greatly improved in taste and in morals. There is, however, a fatality in human affairs. A taste for science and literature begot disputing clubs: At first they were innocent and entertaining; but the human mind, like the soil that maintains the body, produces noxious weeds, as well as fragrant flowers and salutary fruits.—The Vizir, for his wisdom and vigilance, was named the right eye of the Caliph: Dressed like one of the vulgar, he heard the religion of his master reviled, the doctrines of Epicurus extolled, and impiety so dressed up and disguised, as to be able, with the ignorant, to pass for reason. The Vizir, by virtue of his master's authority, could immediately have drawn the sword of justice and of vengeance. The crime, however, appeared to him so great and uncommon, that he thought proper to lay the matter before the Caliph, and expected instant order to put to the sword both preacher and audience, and to raze to the ground the temple of impiety, and sow the ruins with salt. The Commander of the Faithful, after a very long pause, addressed his Vizir as follows: "My good and faithful friend, in place of drawing the sword of justice, let us make these impious fools contemptible in their own eyes. To-morrow my Court was to pass through the streets of Bagdad, to one of my summer palaces, where the lofty mountains render the air salutary and cool. Thou knowest that upon such occasions the Ladies of my Court, and their attendants, are always carried in covered waggons, in order to be protected from the scorching beams of the sun: Be it thy care, in place of my Court, to substitute in its place that formidable artillery that shook the battlements of mine enemies: We shall see if these contempters of heaven can bear the thunder of men!"

The Commander of the Faithful communicated to his Vizir the full extent of his project, and gave him a list of those grandees who were to be invited to see its execution. Next day, the Commander of the Faithful, his Vizir, and the Grandees, all in disguise, entered the temple of impiety. Just as the High Priest was denying the existence of that hand by which he was formed, the thunder of the Caliph's artillery, resembling that of heaven, struck the impious with dismay: The High Priest fell down in a trance; with difficulty he was recalled to life; fear had bereft him of reason for ever.—By this means, impiety was banished from Bagdad; and the fact, by order of the Caliph Aaron Alrafchid, was recorded in letters of gold, in the most public places of the city.

Pleasant, Edin. May 11.

NERVA.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

THE following case deserves the consideration of the Public:—On a stiff clay soil, that is clean and in tolerable good heart, I sowed, this spring, a crop of beans, that no sooner get above ground than they are cut by a small worm of a dark colour, from one to two inches long, and somewhat groffer than the common red earth worm.—I wish to know if it is the dry season that has given birth to this destructive insect, or by what means I can get rid of it: If lime, foot, or lime-water, sprinkled over the field, would kill it? or what else should be done to save my crop?

I am your's, &c.

Mid-Lothian, May 15.

A FARMER.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

WHEREAS a quantity of barley was lately stolen from the carts in conveying it from Leith to Edinburgh, and understanding a report is circulated, that the theft was committed by some of the Leith Carters employed to drive the barley, please inform the Public, through the channel of your paper, that the report is altogether groundless, as none of the Leith Carters were employed in the above business, the barley having been driven from Leith to Edinburgh by sundry Carters from the country.—Some persons suspected have since been incarcerated in the tollbooth of Edinburgh; but none of these are Leith Carters. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A LEITH CARTER.

A PASSENGER's letter, however well intended, would be deemed rather invidious against the Magistrates, as well as the Burgh itself, upon the police of which the author's strictures are thrown out.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

May 15. Mary and Peggy, Cargill, from Arbroath, with goods.
Culross, Inglis, from Newcastle, ditto.
Peggy, Stevenson, from Falkland, with wine.
Mally, Brown, from Montrose, with goods.
And several vessels with coals.

SHERRY WINE.

JUST arrived, a Parcel of OLD SHERRY WINE, in butts and half butts.—Merchants, on applying to JOHN WALKER and Company, Edinburgh, will be supplied on reasonable terms.—The wine will be shown at their cellars, near the church in Leith.

AN ENSIGNCY TO BE SOLD.

AN ENSIGNCY in the 57th Regiment of Foot, presently lying in America.—For further particulars, apply to John Dundas clerk to the signet.

JOHN ALLAN Silk Dyer,

At the Cherry Tree, No. 99, Leadenhall Street, London,

(Successor to the late Mr Osmond)

SCOURS and DYES all sorts of Silks, Satins, Velvets, rich Brocades in gold or silver, wrought Beds, Tapestries; all sorts of Bed and Window Hangings, Scarlet Cloaks, and Stuffs, scoured and dyed to the greatest perfection, expeditiously executed, and soon returned.

Orders are taken in at the shop of Alexander Borthwick merchant, Lawn-market, Edinburgh.

KINGHORN & WOODHAVEN DILIGENCE,

BY

CUPAR IN FIFE.

TO accommodate Passengers from EDINBURGH to DUNDEE, and from DUNDEE to EDINBURGH, by Cupar in Fife, two NEW DILIGENCES set out on Monday the 21st May 1788, and every day thereafter, Sundays excepted; one from Daniel Munro's, Kinghorn, and the other from William Sym's, Woodhaven, Dundee West Water Side, one hour after high water; change horses at David Methven's, vintner, Cupar, and William Wright's New Inn.—These diligences hold each three passengers.—Each seat Six Shillings and Sixpence: Uptake passengers 4 d. per mile.—Every passenger allowed 14 lib. luggage, all above to pay 1 d. per lib.

In order to render these Diligences as convenient and expeditious as possible, the proprietors obligate themselves to run the one from Kinghorn, and the other from Woodhaven, in seven hours; leaving it in the choice of passengers to stay an hour at David Methven's, Cupar, or William Wright's New Inn.—When the tides fall very late or early, these Diligences are so regulated as never to set out before six o'clock in the morning, or later than seven o'clock in the evening.—Tickets given out by Daniel Munro vintner in Kinghorn, William Gordon vintner in Dundee, and William Sym vintner, Woodhaven.—If passengers miss the diligence, they can be accommodated with Post Chaises at Kinghorn by Daniel Munro, and at Woodhaven by William Sym.

JOHN AITCHISON,

At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third shop below the head of the Flesh-Market Close,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can assure them, it shall be his study to pay such attention to business, that he is hopeful will make his dealing mutual, having at present a very large and good assortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and so moderate in prices, that he can venture to say, none has been offered to sale for some time past more worthy the attention of the public; which are now selling at the following prices, viz.

per lib.		per gal.	
Best Boha, at	3 s. 0 d.	Old Jamaica Double Rum	11 s. 0 d.
Congo,	5 0	at	6 0
Finest ditto,	5 6	Single ditto,	6 0
Fine Souchong,	6 6	Cognac Brandy,	12 0
Very best ditto,	7 0	Good Brandy,	7 0
Hyson,	10 6	— Brandy,	5 6
Superfine ditto,	13 0	Fine Holland Gin,	7 0
All Dutch weight.		Good ditto,	5 6
		Good proof Whisky,	3 6
		Whisky	3 0

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the lowest prices.

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the country, where Whisky, and all other kinds of British Spirits, are sold in WHOLESALE ONLY, at the lowest prices, and best qualities.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Opposite Chapel of Ease, Crosscausery,

RETURNS his best thanks to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him, and flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of their approbation, &c.—Bids leave to inform them, that he has got to hand a very fine assortment of TEAS and SPIRITS, superior to any yet offered the Public, which he is selling off, upon very moderate terms. Teas from Two Shillings and Ten Pence to Twenty Shillings per lib. all ENGLISH WEIGHT, as he has never practised that method of mixing with Sloe or Bountree leaves, to enable him to sell Dutch weight. The Public may depend upon his Teas being genuine.

Sugars to Tea Customers at prime cost, FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

N. B. He, in particular, recommends his Teas at 5 s. 6 d. and 6 s.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of DAVID YOUNG Coppermith, late Bailie in Perth, by a former advertisement gave notice to all the Creditors to lodge notes of their debts, with oaths of verity thereon, before the term of Whitfriday last, agreeably to an appointment of the Creditors at their last General Meeting, hoping to have had it in their power at, or soon after the said term to have made a division of the effects under their management amongst the Creditors: But as the said Bailie Young, notwithstanding his promise at last meeting of his Creditors, has thought proper to refuse to sign a *dispositio* by him in favour of the purchaser of one of his tenements, and to present a bill of advocacy of a decret, obtained against him before the Magistrates of Perth, deserring him to subscribe the foresaid disposition; and likewise, to raise and execute a summons of reduction of the roup and sale of the tack of his farm of Woodhead, disposed by him to the said Trustees, and by them exposed to roup and sold; in consequence of which the purchasers of the foresaid tenement and tack refused to pay the sums offered by them; and, as the same make a very considerable part of the funds divisible amongst the Creditors, the Trustees will be advised by them how to proceed, so as not to throw away the subjects under their management in law-suits; and, therefore, propose that there shall be a General Meeting held within the house of John Campbell vintner in Perth, upon the 28th day of May current, at ten o'clock forenoon, when it hoped all the Creditors will either attend themselves or by their doers properly authorized.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

- ARRIVED,
11. Sarah, Jafray, from Liverpool, with goods.
12. Peggy, Lamont, from Belfast, with goods.
Peggy, Anderson, from Dumfries, with meal.
Hamilton, Alexander, from Belfast, in ballast.
13. Lochnell, Brown, from Eldale, with flats.

ROUP OF WOOD AT DUNDEE.

THERE will be SOLD by public roup at Dundee, A large quantity of FOREIGN WOOD, consisting of Memel and Norway Logs, Planks, and Deal, of various dimensions, lately the property of a merchant deceased.

The roup will begin on Tuesday the 5th June next, at ten o'clock forenoon, and continue till all be sold off.

The Wood will be shown at Mr Gray's Wood-yard, upon the shore of Dundee, and in a warehouse at the west end of the town, betwixt and the day of sale.

The articles and conditions of roup are in the hands of Thomas Davidson writer in Dundee.

HAMILTON BRIDGE.

TO be LET by public roup, within the Tolbooth of Hamilton, upon Friday, May 25, 1781, at twelve o'clock.

The TOLL or PONTAGE-DUTY of the BRIDGE lately built over the Clyde near Hamilton, for the space of one year after the first of June next.—This bridge being now completed, a safe passage over the Clyde at Hamilton, at all times, is opened to travellers, who are thereby freed from the danger of fording the river, or inconvenience of being obliged to make a circuit of some miles during the winter season, when the river was most impassable.—The line of road by this bridge is shorter by two miles than any other betwixt Edinburgh and Ayr; and at every stage on it there is proper accommodation for travellers.

The Pontage-duty payable at the bridge is near two thirds less than what was formerly paid at the Ferry and Hamilton toll-bar, both which are now at an end.

At CARRON for LONDON.

To sail May 24, 1781.



THE Brig PAISLEY, John Gardiner Master, belonging to Carron Shipping Company, mounting 20 eighteen-pounders, and men an verable. For freight or passage, apply to Mr G. Hamilton, Glasgow; or to the Carron Shipping Company at Carron Wharf.

N. B. The Carron vessels are fitted out in the most complete manner for defence, at a very considerable expence, and are well provided with small arms. Able-bodied Landmen, who are desirous to serve on board these ships for 3 years, certain, will meet with the best encouragement, and be protected. All mariners, recruiting parties, soldiers upon for- low, and all other necessary passengers, who have been accustomed to the use of fire arms, and will engage to assist in defending themselves, shall be accommodated with their passage to or from London, upon satisfying the masters for their provisions, which in no instance shall exceed 10s. 6d. sterling.

The Carron vessels sail regularly as usual, without waiting for convoy.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Hopkins vint- ner in Greenock, on Tuesday the 22d day of May 1781, betwixt the hours of twelve and two mid-day.

The Ship TOM LEE, late American Letter of Marque, prize to the privateers Tarleton and Orange, as she now lies in the Road of Greenock.

The Tom Lee is about six months old, is built upon the construction of the Virginia pilot boats, sails remarkably fast, is pierced for eighteen guns, and can with ease carry twenty guns nine pounders on one deck. She is admirably calculated for a privateer or African trade, or for running with a cargo to a market, has ten six-pounders, and two four-pounders, carriage guns, and a chest of small arms.

Also, upon Wednesday the 23d day of May, within the Royal Close, Greenock, will be sold 355 hogheads of good Maryland TO- BACCO, and three bags containing about 120 lbs of INDIGO, being the cargo of the Tom Lee. The tobacco to be set up in lots of four hogheads each, and the sale to continue until all is sold off.

Inventory of the vessel, and conditions of sale of the vessel and cargo, to be seen in the hands of Hamilton, Maciver, and Company, and Campbells and Thomson merchants in Greenock, Dugald Thomson merchant in Glasgow, and Messrs Allan, Stewart, and Company, mer- chants in Leith. Samples of the tobacco and indigo will be shewn at the place of sale.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Hopkins vint- ner in Greenock, on Tuesday the 22d day of May 1781, betwixt the hours of twelve and two mid-day.

The Privateer Brigantine TARLETON, with all her Guns, Provisions, and Stores, as she arrived from sea, and as she now lies in the Road of Greenock. The Tarleton is about 4 months old, has 14 carriage guns, and a very good chest of small arms. She sails remarkably fast, and is well calculated for a privateer or African trader, or for running to market with a cargo.

Articles of roup and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Hamilton, Smith, and Co. merchants in Greenock.

FOR SALE by the Candle, at Lawton's Coffeehouse in Leith, on Monday the 11th day of June, betwixt the hours of twelve and one mid-day.

The Frigate LE CALONNE, about 400 tons, upon an easy draught of water, built in France for a privateer, only two years old, and lately commanded by Luke Ryan; is an exceeding fast sailer, mounting 22 nine and 6 four pounder guns, and 6 twelve pound- er Carronades; taken by his Majesty's ships Berwick and Belle Poule. Is extremely well found in naval and ordnance stores; with pro- visions on board for 200 men for three months, and may be sent to sea in a few hours, without almost any expence.— There is no doubt of her being in all respects one of the most complete privateers which has been fitted out during this war.

She now lies at anchor in Leith Road, where she is to be delivered. Inventories to be had on board, of Messrs Bell and Rannie merchants, and James Hamilton broker at Leith.

FOR SALE by the Candle, at Lawton's Coffeehouse, on Monday 25th June 1781, at twelve o'clock.

The French FRIGATE OF WAR ROHAN SOUBEIZE, now in Leith Road, built in 1780, mounting 22 nine pounder guns, burden 400 tons more or less, upon an easy draught of water, extremely well found in all necessary stores, and may be sent to sea at a very small expence; a most remarkable fast sailer, taken by his Majesty's ship Profelyte and Re- pulse cutter, after a chase of thirteen hours. Inventories to be had on board, and of Messrs Bell and Rannie merchants, and James Hamilton broker, Leith.

Bell and Rannie merchants, and James Hamilton broker, Leith.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 25th April 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE, THERE will be exposed to SALE by public auction, within the Ex- cise Warehouse in LEITH, on Friday the 25th of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, The following GOODS, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer:

- 47 Ankers, containing 445 gallons of FOREIGN GENEVA, ap- praised at 7s. per gallon.
- 553 Ankers, and 346 half ankers, containing 6637½ gallons of FO- REIGN GENEVA, appraised at 6s. 9d. per gallon.
- 2 Ankers, containing 11 gallons of VINEGAR, appraised at 3s. per gallon.

The articles of sale, and spirits (which are of a good quality and fla- vour, and in excellent condition) may be seen in the Excise Warehouse in Leith, two days preceding, and the morning of the day of sale. And the spirits will be allotted, and put up to sale, in small parcels of ten ankers each lot, for the better accommodation of such dealers, as well as private persons, who may incline to become purchasers.

FARMS TO LET.

To be LET in lease, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitunday 1782,

THE Estate of DARNCHESSTER, consisting of the farms of Darn- chester, Dovecoatmains, and Hawkislaw, lying in the parish of Coldstream and county of Berwick.

These farms consist of 1000 acres, or thereby, lie contiguous, are of a rich soil, in a good climate, without any waste ground, have near and ready access to lime and coal, by the bridge over Tweed at Coldstream, are within a short distance of the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh by Greenlaw to London; and are only two or three miles from the market towns of Dunfermline, Coldstream, and Kelso. The whole estate is capable of the highest improvements, adapted for carrying wheat and all other grains.

The tenant will receive upwards of 400 acres in grafs, whereof 60 of the best foil, well laid down, and may have the straw of 400 acres from the removing tenants for a small consideration.

Application may be made to John Cockburn writer in Dunfermline, as to further particulars concerning the estate, and who will give directions for shewing the lands.

Proposals for taking the whole, or part of the estate, may be made to James Rothead, Esq; of Inverleith, the proprietor, or to John Anderson writer to the signet: And it may be depended on that such as are not accepted of shall be kept secret.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF FIFE.

TO be SOLD, by voluntary roup, within the house of David Meth- ven, vintner in Cupar, on Thursday the 7th of June 1781, at twelve o'clock mid-day.

The Lands and Estate of RUMGALLY, in the parish of Kemback, pleasantly situated on the south side of the wa- ter of Edin, about a mile and a half from Cupar, and four miles and a half from St Andrews.

The Lands consist of 272 acres good arable ground, a considerable part of which is inclosed, and 62 one-half acres muir not rented by tenants, which last may be easily improved, as there is plenty of coal and limestone in the neighbourhood.

There is an excellent mansion-house on this estate, consisting of eight rooms, with office-houses, and dove-coat, all in good repair, and the garden is well stored with fruit trees.

The Lands hold of a subject superior for payment of 6s. 8d. of fe- duty, and the free yearly rent is 131 l. 6 s. Sterling. If a purchaser inclines, a considerable part of the price may be left in his hands to an- swer an annuity. The teinds were valued in the year 1760.

The rental and articles of roup are lodged with John Stevenson wri- ter in Cupar. Copies of the rental may be also got from Patrick An- derson clerk to the signet, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session- house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th of June next, between the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The Nineteen Shilling Land of Old Extent of WESTSHIELDS of MEIKLE GOVAN, with the Salmon-fishing on the river Clyde corresponding thereto, lying within the parish of Govan, barony and regality of Glasgow, and shire of Lanark.

The proven free rental, after deducting one fifth part for teinds, and the feu-duty payable to the College of Glasgow is L. 25 16 2 8-raths.

And the proven value at twenty-three years purchase is L. 593 13 1 4-raths.

The lands hold of the Crown, and are pleasantly situated on the Banks of the Clyde, about three miles west from Glasgow.

The articles of sale and progress may be seen in the hands of Thomas Bruce depute-clerk of Session, or Ralph Bowie writer in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edin- burgh, upon Wednesday the 20th of June next, between the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The following LANDS, which belonged to the deceased Hugh Mit- chell of Dornell, in two lots.

Lot I. The Sixteen Shilling and Eight Penny Land of the Forty Shilling Land of Dornell; and the Two Merk Land of Whiteholme, with the teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Auchinleck and shire of Ayr, with a tack of the remaining Twenty-three Shilling Four Penny Lands of Dornell, for 39 years from Whitunday 1765.

The proven rent of the lands is L. 44 5 6

And the proven value, at 20 years purchase, is 885 10 0

The proven value of the Tack of the Twenty- three Shilling and Four Penny Lands of Dor- nell is 87 10 0

Upset price of the first lot L. 973 0 0

Lot II. The Superiority of the Four Merk Land of Whatstainburn, otherwise called Halglenmuir, lying in the parish of Auchinleck and shire of Ayr.

The proven value whereof is L. 100 0 0

The whole lands hold blench of the Crown, and the old extents are ascertained by retours prior to 1681.

The articles of sale, and progress may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson, depute clerk of Session; and further information will be got by applying to William Dick, writer to the signet; or Robert Aiken writer in Ayr.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 27th of June next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, the Twenty-Shilling Land of OVER CRAIGENDBAY, the Twenty-Shilling Land of NETHER CRAIGENDBAY of old extent, and that part of the two and a half merk land of Nether Craigendbay, commonly called the ONE MERK LAND of CRAIGEND, lying in the parish of Kells, and shire of Kirkcubright.

The proven free rental, after deducting one fifth part for teinds, is L. 47 14 8 1-raths.

And the value at twenty years purchase, with the addition of five years purchase of the free teind is, L. 1001 12 3 11-raths.

The lands hold blench of the Crown. They are of very considerable extent, and are situated upon the water of Dee, about five miles from the town of New Galloway, and upon the great road to Newton-Stewart.

The articles of sale and progress may be seen at the office of Mr Ste- venston, depute clerk of Session. And further information will be got by applying to William Dick writer to the signet, or John Thomson writer in Kirkcubright.

LANDS IN TWEEDDALE TO LET.

And entered to at the term of Whitunday 1782. THE Lands of SLIPPERFIELD, commonly called Loch Third of Slipperfield: Also 457 acres of Blythmuir, as the same is pre- sently possessed by William Gray, lying within the parish of Linton and county of Peebles.

The above is a commodious Store Farm, remarkable for breeding good sheep. Any person who wants to be shown the marches, and other particulars relative to this farm, may apply to Mr James Henderson, factor for the Earl of Hyndford, at Kirkcud; and whoever inclines to take the same, may give in their proposals to Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Thursday the 5th day of July 1781, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

I. The Lands and Barony of CLOSEBURN, lying in the united parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarra, and shire of Dumfries, with the right of patronage of the said united parishes.

II. The Lands and Estate of CAPENOCH, lying in the parish of Keir and shire aforesaid.

The Barony of Closeburn consists of 9360 acres, or thereby; and the free-rent, after deduction of all public burdens, is about 1740 l. Ster- ling, exclusive of the lime-quarries and salmon-fishing.

There are Woods upon this estate to the extent of 270 acres, or thereby, whereof about 180 is mostly oak, one-half twenty years old, the other lately cut, about fifty is fir and other timber near and round the mansion-house, 50 years old; and about forty is a thriving plantation of young firs on the farms of Campel and Lakehead.

The farm of Closeburn Mains is completely inclosed and sub-divided, and some of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to grafs, and are in great heart; and a considerable part of the remaining estate is inclosed and parcelled out into small farms, and provided with neat farm houses and offices, lately built.

Near the middle of this Barony there is a lime-work, in a most flourishing condition, which, besides being a noble fund for improving the estate, has, for a number of years past, yielded several hundred pounds of clear annual profit.

The estate has right of Salmon-fishing on the river Nith, which bounds it on the south. It has also great plenty of moss; and the whole is well sheltered and watered.

It is situated about ten measured miles from the market-town and thirteen from the port of Dumfries, where there is a constant demand for grain, both for home consumption and export; also a weekly mar- ket for cattle of every kind. It is about the same distance from San- quhar, from which coal can be got at a reasonable rate, and only two miles from the village of Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all sorts of coarse cloths, the manufacture of the country.

The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glasgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, pass through this estate, for upwards of three miles.

These advantages, in point of situation and intercourse, afford the tenants an opportunity of getting the very best prices for the product of their farms.

The barony of Closeburn stands rated in the cess-books at 4350 merks Scots, whereof about 3000 merks holds blench of the Crown, and the remainder of subjects for payment of small feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the tithes.

The estate of Capenoch holds of a subject, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the waters of Shinnel and Scarr. It contains 900 acres or thereby, including about 56 acres of wood twenty years old. Part of these lands are at present in the proprietor's own hand, but the free rent of the whole, when last set, was 231 l. 3s. 6d. ster. The arable part of this estate has almost all been limed within these three years, and the pasture ground is reckoned one of the best sheep walks in Nithdale. The lands of Byreholm, part of Capenoch, has lately been inclosed and divided into small farms, and good houses built on them.

William Campbell writer to the signet will shew the title-deeds, ren- tals, current leases, plans of the estate, and conditions of sale; and copies of the rent-rolls will be seen in the hands of Mr William Mac- dowl, at Dumfries, the factor on the estate, who will also shew the lands.

For farther particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, and will be ready to treat and allow a reasonable time to pay the price.

ADJOURNED

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS in Berwickshire.

TO be SOLD, by Authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, on Wednesday the 18th day of July 1781, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

The LANDS and ESTATE of LEETSIDE and HILTOWN MYRESIDE, which belonged to the deceased Robert Wood of Leetside, in the following Lots.

LOT I.

The Lands and Estate of Whitton, called LEETSIDE, lying in the united parishes of Whitton and Hiltown, as presently possessed by Matthew Laidler and John Dickson, with the teinds, houses, yards, and pertinents.

The proven yearly rent is L. 348 8 9 9-raths

DEDUCTIONS.

Ministers stipend,	L. 8 13 10
Schoolmaster's salary,	0 9 4 9-raths
Few duties of part of the lands	which hold of subject-superiors, 1 4 5 6-raths
Blanch duties,	0 0 0 6-raths

Total free rent, L. 338 1 0 3 raths

Upset price, at 21 years purchase, is L. 7099 1 5 3-raths

These lands, except a small part, hold of the Crown blench. They consist of 363 acres 3 roods 9 perches, English measure. The soil is remarkably fine. The whole estate is well inclosed with hedges and ditches, which are in the very best order and condition; the inclosures are large, well laid out, and amply supplied with water; the situation is good and convenient, being within six English miles of Dunfermline, Berwick, and eight of Eyemouth, all great market towns. The straw belongs to the ground, and goes along with the property.—The house and stables are good, and covered with Eastdale slates; the barns, shades, and other out-houses, are large and convenient; and the tenants are bound to keep all the houses and fences on the estate in good and sufficient condition, during their tacks, upon their own expences.

LOT II.

The Lands of HILTOWN MYRESIDE, with the teinds and per- tinents occupied by Thomas Richardson.

The yearly rent is L. 36 0 0

Deductions,	
Minister's stipend	L. 0 2 10
Schoolmaster's salary	0 4 1
Blanch duties	0 0 1½

Total free rent L. 35 12 1½

Upset-price, at 21 years purchase, is L. 748 12 1½

The lands hold blench of the Crown, and contain forty-one acres and two roods, English measure. They lie about a mile east from the lands in lot 1st. are divided into two inclosures, both well supplied with water, and every way fertile. The straw belongs to the ground; and the tenant is bound to uphold the houses and fences in good condition, upon his own expences.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of writs, and a plan of the estate, are lodged with Alexander Abercromby, clerk to the signet; and copies of the articles are also to be seen in the hands of James Lorain, sheriff-clerk of Berwick-shire.